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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1904.

The President's Message.

President Roosevelt's message is very lengthy, but, like most of the papers that come from his hand, it is entertaining and ourgestive. He tells the people frankly expenses of government are increasing, and that the prosperity through which the country is passing justifies these increased expenditures. He devotes a large section of his message to the disussion of the question of capital and labor, calling attention especially to the fact that it is very difficult for the govcause of the reserved rights of the States. He concedes that laboring men have the right to organize, but says that when any labor union seeks improper ends or seeks proper ends by improper means, all good and more especially all honor able public servants, should oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. "Of course," says the Presi-dent in this connection, "any violence, brutality or corruptoin should not for one moment be tolerated. There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against non-union men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are, as a whole, an ex-

body of public servants.

Speaking of corporations, he says that they should be required to use all precautionary measures to protect their employes from accident. He calls attention to the ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads, saying that it is a matter grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by Congress. He advocates the enactment of a law requiring the adoption of the block signal system on the railroads and all other safety apdiances. Above all else, he says, we must strive to keep the highways of comopen to all on equal terms, and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebutes. He does not believe that the Interstate Commerce Commis sion should have the power to fix rates, but does believe that it should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged, and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to a judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place, the ruling of the commission to take effect amediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of reelew He holds that the government must in increasing degree supervisa and regulate the workings of the rallways engaged in interstate commerce, and that such increasing supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils, on the one hand, or a still more radical policy, on the other. In his judgment, the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revise rate at once to go into effect and to stay in effect unless and until the court of re

He urges Congress carefully to consider whether the power of the bureau o corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions

In discussing the government of Washfagton city, he refers to the overcrowding of cities and the enormous death rate that should be taken in Washington to prevent it. He wants the children well looked after, saying that no Christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of to-day, for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the to-morrow. He declares that there should be severe child labor and factory inspection laws. The President further says that married women should not work in factories; that the prime duty of the winner; while the prime duty of the "Atk questions of hariff and finance," says he, "sink into utter insignineance when compared with the treto shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can

The Times-Dispatch. dren do not grow up, or if they grow up unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of

in any degree as offsets."

There is much more of the same sort, and he urges that there be such regulations in Washington as will make the Capital City of the nation a model city and an exemplar to the nation.

The President refers to the growth of spriguiture and the work of the Departent of Agriculture, irrigation, forests, public lands, Indians, pensions, Oriental narkets, national quarantine, the consular service, immigration and naturalizaion laws and Alaskan government, He comes out heartly in favor of the James-town celebration, but makes no direct commendation as to an appropriation.

ys: 1907 there will be held at Hampton 'In 1907 there will be held as Hampion Roads the relectional electration of the settlement at Jameslown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance, in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest."

He calls special attention to extrava-

reform. He says that the committees should consider the question of the re-tirement of the greenbacks and the probof securing in our currency such clasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

He especially commends to the immediate consideration of Congress "the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation," which probably neans ship subsidies.

The President speaks a strenuous word for pure elections.

for pure elections.

"There is," says he, "no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to oradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections."

He would leave the dealing of the termination of the contraction of the contractio

He would leave the details of the law to Congress, but says that it "should go as far as, under the Constitution, it is possible to go, and should include severe enalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act of opinion as an elector; and provides for the publication, not only of the expenditures for nominations and elecions of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

Congressman Cockran has already introduced such a bill, which is referred to alsowhere on this page.

The most interesting portion of the mesage is that which deals with war. He says that we must have a strong navy and a strong army to maintain our position as a world power.

tion as a world power.

"It is not merely unwise," he proceeds, "It is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force mecessary to hask up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude."

We believe in the right sort of peace;

He believes in the right sort of peace; in the "peace of justice," but holds that: "The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of crayen weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war!

He urges that It is the duty of a nation to defend and maintain its rights.

He triges that I is not so to defend and maintain its rights.

"There is as yet," he adds, "no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over oftending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appresent with keenest and most generous appre-ciation of the difference between right and wrong to disarm."

The President's view is that a selfrespecting nation should do everything in its power to promote peace and to provide substitutes for war, but should, in the constime he prepared for a fight other words, "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."

However, he is in favor of arbitration. and commends the several arbitration treaties which have been negotiated and are now pending in the Senate.

Campaign Funds.

Among the first bills introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday last was one by Representative Cockran, of New York, which provides that when any sum's exceeding \$50 shall be contributed to the funds of any political party or any moneys shall be expended by or on behalf of any candidate for representative in Congress or for presidential electors, before an election at which repre sentatives or presidential-electors are to be chosen, a statement shall be filed within three days from such contributions or ex pending such moneys, in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the United States for the district in which the person or firm or corporation making such con tribution or expenditure shall reside, to bed," specifying the amount, the name and residence of donors, and of the person

Provision is made further for publishing the statement and making the fall- that former Queen Lil, of Hawaii, is or ure to file a statement a felony, punishable by imprisonment not to exceed three ter. years.

Representative Cockran also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a ascertain the amounts of money expended by both parties at all elections for presidential electors from 1892 to 1904, includ sive.

posed of the senior associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, ngadous, the vital, importance of trying the junior judge of the Circuit Court the United States for the Third District together with two senators of different political affiliations to be chosen by th able circumstances. If a race does not Senate and two representatives of the coming, down the pike there is a lot of have plenty of children, or if the chil- House of different political affiliations to fun ahead. Senate and two representatives of the

be chosen by that body. The main object of the bill is to agertain the sources from which such means were derived, the purposes for which used, the persons momentary material prosperity can avail to whom they were paid and the man-in any degree as offsets." to whom they were debursed. The terms of the bill require that the findings of the commission and the testimony taken shall be reported to Congress on or before January 1, 1006.

Some such measure as this should be adopted to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections. In order to carry on a campaign it is necessary to have funds for legitimate expenses, but a national campaign fund is too often a corruption fund and the government should not permit, if it can prevent it, the suffrage thus to be debauched, Mr. Cockran's bill is directly in line with the recommendation of the President on this

Vardaman Again.

And now comes Governor Vardaman and reiterates his discourteous reply to President Roosevelt. In the name of fairness and good sense, let us have an end gance in printing and binding government publications, and recommends currency which was his mostly with the least of which was his mostly. to such Bourbonism. President Roosevelt Nor has President Roosevelt vouchsafed any explanation of that impulsive expression of narrow bigotry, but the present situation is in no way bettered by taunting him with the hothended folly of his youth. Whether the South wills it or not acclamation the President of the United States and good sense, good feeling and real patriotism alike join in discountenancing the spitefulness which recalls an unhappy action of years ago, for no better purpose than to prevent the creation of a mutual understanding in the present. On the Thursday after the election, we said:

"We believe that President Roosevelt earnestly desires to be the head of a homogeneous and united nation. We believe that so far as in him lies he will strive justly to interpret the aims and not voluntarily lend himself as an instrument for carrying into effect the proju dices of one section against another. For this reason, because we believe he desires to be rather a patriot than a partisan, attention to the conditions here in the South, which conditions can be better ameliorated by a wise and sympathetic President than by any other internal means.

We believe so still. We believe that in spite of the inherent and natural hardheadedness and impulsiveness that often obscure the right, President Roosevelt is carrying to the discharge of his duties a heart set on serving the people of all the States. That he may the better serve he must fully understand and sympathetically grasp the attitude and needs terly false conception of the duty, rights or even possibilities of his position that leads Governor Vardaman, for personal dislike or political capital, to attack ve-hemently the President, since this action can only result in blinding the object of his strictures to the real state of mind of the greater part of the men in the South to-day.

Sir George Newnes recently returned to London from a trip to the United States, and told a representative of the Graphic that Washington was of all cities in this country, the most beautiful and "Some day," sald he, "no Impressive. world city will compare with Washingion." Washington is a beautiful city, because it was laid out before it was built, The streets and avenues were made, the building lines established, reservations made for parks and beauty spots and all things else done in advance under the supervision of government to make "the city beautiful." It is in line with that plan that The Times-Dispatch advocates a generous enlargement of Richmond's territory in the outlying districts. We ought not to walt for the suburban districts to be built up according to the whims of land sellers and without any supervision by the city authorities before such territory is taken into the corpora-

Hon. E. W. Hoch, the Governor-elecof Kansas, has raised a rumpus before he gets in the gubernatorial chair. Because of religious scruples he has unnounced that there will be no inaugural ball at Topeka next January, and the announcement has raised quite a vell of dis-

Another University of Chicago man has gone to saying wonderful things. Dr. Henry Judson Pratt, of that institution predicted, in a lecture the other day, that in the near future there would be a worldwide nation ruled by one government

_____ Here is a vile slander for which the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune is, or ought to be, held responsible: "A gir seldom talks in her sleep, because she has told everything she knows before she goes

Notwithstanding his noted strenuous ness. President Roosevelt will have to take to the woods now. It is announced her way to Washington to spend the win

Now we know where Santa Claus does very much of his buying. The London Board of Trade Journal Informs us that Germany exported 31.717 tons of toys, valned at 2,786,274 pounds sterling, in 1903.

That St. Louis pike now has something of the appearance of a country flag station two hours after the last local train of the day has passed by.

ess in reserve for Congress yesterday, With Congress on hand and Santa Claus Capital is Not Necessary

to enable a man to share in the present great prosperity of this country, if he has brains, energy and persistence.

Any man or woman with these qualifications can make money now, and at the same time build up an income for future years, by soliciting life assurance under the renewable contract of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

And the next few years are bound to be good and productive ones for the earnest, persistent life assurance agent.

Men or women of energy and chiaracter who wish to increase their incomes and who are willing to take up life assurance as their life work are invited to apply or write to

H. SWINEFORD & SON,

General Agents, 1,110 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va. Correspondence solicited and treat-

Half Hours With Va. Editors

The Staunton Dispatch, commenting or the budly kept Roanoke jall, the filthy condition of which has caused all this talk in connection with the Fishburne саве, вауя:

Cannot the people of the State who do Cannot the people of the State who do regular benevolent work be aroused so that systematic visitation of the prisons of the State may be made, and reports of their condition published so, that a revolution in their management may take place? Why will the good people of the State shut their eyes to those things and fall to see them? Can they thus escape responsibility?

The Portsmouth Star has raised a war ery against impure medical concoctions.

It says:

Food stuffs are usually mixed with harmless adulterants. Few fatalities occur from the adulterants of the many articles which find their way to the tables of the plain people, but the adulterants of drugs always threaten the loss of life. The drugsists and the physicians should unite with the authorities in exposing the criminals who perpetrate frauds in the preparations they send out under false labels. under false labels.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal says:
Your Uncled Joe Cannon was born in
North Carolina, but that did not keep
nature from stamping him with the face
of a shrewd, able and amiable down-Eastern Yankee. Your Uncle Joe is a heap
better than he-looks.

Thus speaketh the Norfolk Leager: A magazine writer says "we have gro to distrust our State Legislatures." A larity of the primary plan of choosing United States senators. t does look so, from the growing popu-

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlotte News says: The Charlotte Nows says:
Speaking of the McCue case, we are reminded of an excellent rule under the Virginia haw that before a case can be presented to the Supreme Court it must have the endorsement of a Supreme Court judge to the effect that he has examined the case and thinks that the Supreme Court should hear it.
Frivolous appeals are both unnecessary and expensive and Virginia seems to have hit upon a plan to stop them.

The Charlotte Observer, always fair and The Charlotte Observer, always tar and considerate, says:

According to the returns as canvassed by the Election Board, Blackburn's majority over Newland was 25, and, although there was evidence of irregularity no contest was made. This is as it should be, for while questionable methods were doubtless used by the Blackburn crowd, their man was elected, and should have the certificate.

The Elizabeth City Economist may o may not be joking in the following:
This tolegram will put Vardaman in
the list of possibilities for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency four
years thence. Ho is our choice. He is a
man of "strenuous" life, and Roosevelt's
strenuosity was an element of his late
success. He is a man of marked individunity, and that was the weakness of
Judge Parker. Governor Vardaman is
evidently not afraid to take responsibilitios and that was the great strength of
President Jackson, the most popular of
all Presidents. may not be joking in the following:

The Charlotte Observer says

A white solder has been discharged from the army "without honor" for marrying a negress, whose character was not good. The inference from the War Department's official statement is that the woman's reputation was the sole reason for the man's discharge. This course douttless answers all purposes, for—well, the man was conted. the man was ousted.

Personal and General.

Lord Howard De Walden, probably the richest young man in England, has purchased a large territory near Lake Victoria Nyanza, where he intends to establish a farm for broading zebras.

Rev. Edward H. Welch, professor of constitutional history at the Georgetowi University, died last Friday. He was born in 1820, gradusted from Harvari in 1840, and later studied at the great school of jurisprudence at Heidelberg, Germany.

Germany.

The Bible class over which John D.
Rockefeller, Jr., presides now numbers
over 300 members and is constantly grow-

Major-General George L. Gillespie, assistant to the chief of staff of the army,
has been granted an antent on the design
for the new medal of honor. This is the
final step to be taken by the officials of
the War Department in the officials of
the War Department in the exclusive use of this particular design to
veterans, who, by herr valor on the
held of battle, merited high distinction
and were decorated by their country with
the medal of honor.

Edwin H. Conger. United States minister at Pekin, is said to expect to return
home the middle of next year, not to return to the Orient. It has been intimated
that he may be appointed to represent
the United States in Mexico.

A Surprise to the Empress.

The Kaiser has surprised the Empress with a life-size statue of herself in marble. Two years ago Ilis Majesty commissioned a well known sculptor, Professer Hegas, with the work, ordering him to keep the secret carefully from the Empress. The sculptor was given every opportunity to make the necessary sketches at public festivities, unobserved by his imperial sitter, and the result is stated to be entirely to the satisfaction of both their Majestics.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO CILININI removes the cause. To get the gentine, call for the full hame and look for the alguature 29.83.

淡菜菜菜菜菜菜 🎇 Queries and 🐉 Answers & **森森森森森森森**

Map of Virginia.

Map of vigines.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Will you kindly inform me through
your query column where I can obtain a
map of Virginia by countles? I want
maps of Madison, Greene, Orange and
Page countles.

Yours truly,
P. J. S.

Confederate Money.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I have a twenty-dollar (\$20) Confederate bill, dated Richmond, February
17, 1861. Please state in Sunday's query column if there is any particular value attached to it.

D. F. M.

If it has any value it is simply as a souvenir. Let us say just here that we have many inquiries as to the value of old coins, old. We cannot undertake to answer such questions, as to do so would ness and this is not an advertising de partment. Persons who have coins for sale should ascertain the name of dealer in such curlos and communicat

Phonetic Spelling.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.-Will you kindly answer these ques Sir,-Will you kindly answer these ques-tions in next Sunday's issue of your pa-

per?

1. Can you tell me what authority we have for these new forms of spelling such as thorough, thoro; through, thro?

2. Also tell me what parts of speech these underlined words are: "No one would venture; no, not, one."

3. Please tell me whether both of the following pronunciations are correct: New Or-leans-New Or'le-ans?

Yours truly, "SCHOOL TEACHER."

5. The American Philological Associa-

3. The American Philological Association and the National Educational Asso

dation and other kindred bodies. "No" is an adverb; so is "not." 3. The pronunciation given in the Cen-

Bible in Public Schools.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-Please answer in your query column the following question:

There is no law on the subject.

Election of President.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:
SIr.—Please answer in the Sunday's issue of your paper the following: Has a person, who has occupied the presidena person, who has occupied the presiden-tial chair for two successive terms, be elected to the third term by the people of the United States again? As the Pres-ident has now occupied the presidential chair part of one term and on the 4th of March will enter upon his regular first term, can he, by law, Constitution or precedence, be excluded from running for a third successive term?

There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent a man from being elected to the presidency for three terms. But public sentiment is so much opposed to a "third term," that it has almost become the unwritten law that no man may occupy the presidential chair for more than two ferms. President Rossevelt has publicly proclaimed that he will regard his next term as his second term and will not stand for re-election.

Election of Senators.

Sir.—Please tell us through your very interesting and instructive query columns of your highly valued journal, how our Virginia State senators in Congress are elected? Did our State Constitution or State Legislature change the election law for United States senators? and oblige, Your obedient servants, &c..

L. B. VAUGHAN & CO.

A Land Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-Please give me the solution of the

(1) x + y + z = 119.3512x = 15y = 20z $y = \frac{4}{5}x - z = \frac{8}{5}x$ 4 3 -+-x $+\frac{7}{8}x = 119,35$ 12x = 598.75 $x = 49.72 \frac{11}{13}$ 35 1 9.94— — off 60 5 20 y = 39.78--596.75 Answer 49.72 acres; 39.78 neres

Write to some book seller in Rich-

directly with him,

tury Dictionary of proper names is Or-le-anz. The Standard school geographies give practically the same pronunciation.

the following question:

Is it against the law in the State of Virginia for the Holy Bible to be read in the public or free schools by either teacher or puplis? If so, what is the penalty? By answering you will oblige.

A CONSTANT READER.

Election of Senators.

The manner of electing senators in Congress is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States and the State Legis lature cannot interfere. The Democratic State Convention decided, however, to hold a primary for the selection of a party candidate for senator and the suc cessful candidate before such primary will be the nominee of the Democratic canen of the General Assembly, and if the Democrats have a majority of the members the caucus nomines will be elected sena-

Editor of The This Structure of the Sir.—Please give me the solution of the following in your query column:

A tract of land containing 119.35 acres is to be divided into three parts, one of which is worth 120 per acre; the second 116 per acre, and the third 112 per acre. How many acres would each receive to have exactly the same money value?

"SUBSCRIBER." Algebraically-

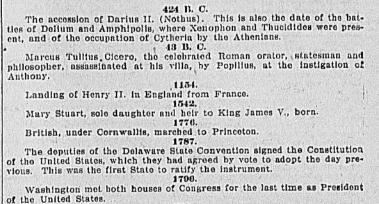
ye kin git along widout a footman an intermise in.

miss in.

ye're out now to yere simple counly, then, ye're out now to yere simple counly with the property of the property THY HIGHER JOY, WILICH COSTS

traphits av civilization. Ye simply throw around yere shoulders a pink silk loungin' robe an' slivoil out on the grass to enjye th' awakenin' av ili day god.

"What ye have to eat for breakfast day-pinds on how simple ye ar-r-ve, if ye go th'



Action off Cape St. Mary between the British ship Polyphemus, sixty-four guns, and Spanish ships Santa Gertruyda, with twelve hundred thou-sand dollars on board, and El Felix, valued at nearly one million, both of

1 10 mg . 200 had sa M

Michael Ney, the renowned French marshal, shot. His career, under Bonaparte, was distinguished during ten years by great military skill and daring bravery. On the second restoration of the Bourbons he was condemned to death. 1902.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

BAKING

POWDER

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

DECEMBER 7TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

HOGAN TO TRY THE "SIMPLE LIFE."

Discourses Approvingly on the New Fad and Explains Just What It Means-"Whin Am I Goin' to Sthart in Livin' It? Be Gob, the Minute I Lose Me Job or Some Wan Dies an' Leaves Me a Fortune."

which were captured.

Thomas B. Reed died.

By Henry M. Hyde.

(Author of "The Buccaneers," "Peter Potter, Business Privateer," etc.") Business Privateer, etc.")

(Copyright, 1994, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Say," Said Old Man Hogan, "as soon's
I kin git around to it I'm goin' to sthart
Ivin' th' simple life. Most av there new
fads don't appeal to me but there's wan now
hat's all right. In ih' first place, ye give up
yere complicated steam-heated, six-room flat
in th' city an' mose out into th' country,
occupyin's a simple stone house standin' on
top av a hill in 'th' cinter av two hundurd
an' sixty acres av woods an' meadow. At
th' same time ye dismiss most av th' sarvants,
on'y keepin' eight or tin av thim. After livin'
th' simple life for a few menths I'm told

8.0.9

THE RINT COLLECTOR IS OUT THERE,

e kin git along widout a footman an' niver



limit ye eat ivrythin' raw-w. Instead av ham an' iggs, ye have grape-fruit at f.fteen dollars a dozen; if they ain't no grape-fruit, ye kin go out an' take some onts away from th' hor-rec an' make a meal on that. It may not be good to cat, but 'twill be simple an' hygienic. White ye're rayclinin' bayside th' table ye hear th' whistle blow over th' rollin' mills in th' distance an' a swate, but haughty smile chasek th' oats across yere features.

"'What does this mad struggle for wealth mean to me?' ye say to yersiff. 'Why should I disturb mysilf at this imperious summons av th' god av commerce? What car-re- I fer gold? Mabel' ye say to th' young lady that's waitin' on ye. Fetch in another peck av thim Arablan figs an' thin sit down here baysido mo an' we will ring a duct to th' dawn.'

"Thin th' second whistle blows.

that's waitin' on ye, "Potch in another pock within Arabian figs an' thin st down need having an out of the within an another within the second whistle blows.

"Ain't it too had, 'ye say, 'that's th' pursuit ay riches should drive so manny thousand min 66 toll in th' smole an' grime ay th' mills, whin out here on th' green hillisdes all nature invites thim to enjoye th' pleasures ay th' simple life? Why will they persist in pilln' up gold on gold—in continually addir,' nev gins an' jewels to their sthere, whin th' ghlory ay th' sunshine an' th' beauty ay th' threes an' flowers is free to lyrybody who has th' price? How thankful I am that I realized in time that great wealth does not mean happiness an' that all the finest pleasures ay life ar-re-e within reach ay a simple income ay 16,000 a year. Th' thing for my nattes over at th' mills to do is to stop worken an' worry 27' ye can hear O'Brien sayin'. The rint collector is out there, ye say, O, will, till him to run along. I'm spindin' th' atthernoon contimplatin' th' beauty ay a rose. I'will pay no attintion to his mercenary day-singnd. I'm not worryin' about it, so why sloud her 'Worry is th' chief inimy ay happiness, annyhow. Strike up th' har-re'!

"Wan ay th' principles ay th' simple life is to git all raysuits in th' simplest an alsylst way possible. So afther, breakfast, ye put ton't a shult ay white clothes an' wander out into th' yellow harvist fields, where ye lay down in th' shade on th' ton pay a cook ay hay. In this way ye git all th' delicate odor an' th' beautiful sights sy th' autumn sown and the beautiful sights sy th' autumn sweat an' dir-rt. Lit thim to who warried by the surface and him this silver quarrher with my compainens.

"I'm simple life also makes ye feel kindly towarrieds thim who arries allow the pay and the says, he acted alimost like a human belit."

"I'm quite display ay kindly feelin' says to wan't not also from Parls now an' they say he's gettin' lots a lot ay money; it has life a purcelate be our lowerry fire arcidunt an alwa